

# CIRCULAR MOTION WORKSHEET

$$T = \text{time/rev} \quad v = 2\pi r/T \quad a_c = v^2/r \quad F_c = m \cdot 4\pi^2 r/T^2 \quad F_c = ma_c$$

1. A race car makes one lap around a track of radius 50 m in 9.0 s.

a) What is the average velocity?

b) What was the car's centripetal acceleration?

2. Normie Neutron swings a rubber ball attached to a string over his head in a horizontal, circular path. The piece of string is 1.5 m long and the ball makes 120 complete turns each minute.

a) What is the average velocity of the ball?

b) What is the ball's centripetal acceleration?

3. A car goes around a curve at 20. m/s. If the radius of the curve is 50 m, what is the centripetal acceleration of the car?

4. Professor Brown holds on to the end of the minute hand of a clock atop city hall. If the minute hand is 4.0 m long, what is the professor's centripetal acceleration?

5. A flea gets its thrills by riding on the outer edge of a golden oldies record album of radius 15 cm as it is being played with a rotational period of 1.8 seconds.

a) What is the flea's average speed?

b) What is the flea's centripetal acceleration?

6. A 0.100 kg mass is attached to a string 75 cm long and swings in a horizontal circle, revolving once every 0.80 s. Calculate:

a) the centripetal acceleration of the mass.

b) the tension in the string.

7. A 0.50 kg mass is attached to a string 1.0 m long and moves in a horizontal circle completing 1 revolutions in 0.5 seconds. Calculate:

a) the centripetal acceleration of the mass.

b) the tension in the string.

8. It takes a 900. kg racing car 12.3 s to travel at a uniform speed around a circular racetrack of radius 90.0 m. What is the centripetal force acting on the car, and which force provides it?

9. A 2.0 kg object is tied to the end of a cord and whirled in a horizontal circle of radius 4.0 m completing 2 revolutions in 6 seconds. Determine:

a) the velocity of the object.

b) the acceleration of the object.

c) the pull of the object.

d) what happens if the cord breaks.

10. A steel beam is rotated in a horizontal plane to provide the centripetal acceleration for training pilots. If the pilot sits 2.0 m from the center of rotation, at what speed must he rotate to experience a horizontal centripetal acceleration of  $78 \text{ m/s}^2$ ?

1. a) 35 m/s b) 24 m/s
2. a) 19 m/s b) 240 m/s
3. 8.0 m/s
4.  $1.2 \times 10^{-5}$  m/s
5. a) 0.52 m/s b) 1.8 m/s
6. a) 46 m/s b) 4.6 N
7. a) 160 m/s b) 79 N
8.  $2.11 \times 10^4$  N, friction
9. a) 75 m/s b)  $1.4 \times 10^3$  m/s<sup>2</sup> c)  $2.8 \times 10^3$  N d) object flies off in tangent @ 75 m/s
10. 12 m/s